

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—154 per cent.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—187½ per cent.
 China Fire Insurance Company—169 per cent.
 North China Insurance—115. 265 per share.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—75 per share.
 Hongkong Insurance Association—110 per share.
 Chinese Insurance Company—195 per share.
 On the 1st instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Swatow, Amoy, & Tamsui.—Per *Formosa*, on Saturday, the 31st instant, at 5.00 P.M.
 For Nagasaki.—Per *Norden*, on Saturday, the 31st instant, at 5.00 P.M.
 For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Belgie*, on Tuesday, the 3rd April, at 2.30 P.M.
 For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, and Calcutta.—Per *Ironclad*, on Wednesday, the 4th April, at 11.00 A.M.

Shipping.
 CRUSADER, British steamer, 647, J. Ogston, 28th March.—Saigon 23rd March, Rice.—Soey Shing.
 NORDEN, Norwegian steamer, 1,367, Nielsen, 28th March.—Nagasaki 23rd March, Coals.—Takasima Colliery Co.
 NINGPO, British steamer, 762, Schulz, 29th March.—Shanghai 24th March, General.—Siemens & Co.
 ESMERALDA, British steamer, 395, M. Mottram, 29th March.—Kobe 22nd March, General.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
 FORMOSA, British steamer, 687, P. Hall, 28th March.—Tamsui 25th March, Amoy 26th, and Swatow 27th, Ballast.—D. Laprak & Co.
 BENARTY, British steamer, 1,119, Le Boutiller, 29th March.—Bangkok 22nd March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 STENTOR, British steamer, 1,326, S. Milligan, 29th March.—Shanghai 24th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 NANSHAN, British steamer, 805, J. Blackburne, 29th March.—Bangkok 22nd March, Rice and General.—Hop Hing Hong.
 PROTOS, German steamer, 1,093, C. Sorensen, 29th March.—Saigon 24th March, General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Drachenfels, German steamer, for Saigon.
Stentor, British steamer, for Singapore.
Thales, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

DEPARTURES.
 March 29, *Maria*, German steamer, for Haiphong.
 March 29, *Phra Chula Chom Klao*, British str., for Swatow, &c.
 March 29, *Ningpo*, British str., for Whampoa.
 March 29, *Septima*, German str., for Saigon.
 March 29, *Thales*, British str., for Swatow, &c.

ARRIVALS.
 Per *Benarty*, str., from Bangkok.—7 Chinese.
 Per *Formosa*, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Mr. Spence, and 19 Chinese.
 Per *Ningpo*, str., from Shanghai.—32 Chinese.
 Per *Crusader*, str., from Saigon.—30 Chinese.
 Per *Stentor*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Bruce and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, 3 children and a Chinese amah, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Horsburgh, a child and amah, and 900 Chinese.
 Per *Septima*, str., from Saigon.—110 Chinese.
 Per *Phra Chula Chom Klao*, str., for Swatow.—1 Chinese (cabin), and 200 Chinese (deck).
 Per *Maria*, str., for Haiphong.—30 Chinese.
 TO DEPART.
 Per *Stentor*, str., for London.—From Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Bruce and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, 3 children and amah, Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

REPORTS.
 The British steamship *Benarty* reports that she left Bangkok on the 22nd instant. Had light southerly winds and fine weather.
 The British steamship *Stentor* reports that she left Shanghai on the 21st instant. Had moderate north-east winds and foggy weather.
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 The British steamship *Ningpo* reports that she left Shanghai on the 24th instant at 8 a.m. Had fresh breeze from east-south-east; anchored outside Bonham Island for 10 hours, with thick fog. From Bonham to Nine Pins had fresh monsoon and misty weather; anchored inside Nine Pins for 34 hours, owing to fog; arrived here this morning at 6 a.m.
 The British steamship *Formosa* reports that she left Tamsui on the 25th instant. From Tamsui to Amoy had light variable winds and occasional sky. Left Amoy on the 26th. From Amoy to Swatow had light north-east winds and hazy weather. Left Swatow on the 27th. From Swatow to Hongkong had light north-west winds and dense fog. In Swatow, the steamships *Hankow* and *Tamsui*.

Post Office.

MAIL WILL CARRY
 For Saigon.—Per *Drachenfels*, to-morrow, the 30th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
 For Saigon.—Per *Falkenberg*, to-morrow, the 30th instant, at 9.00 A.M.
 For Swatow and Tientsin.—Per *Kwongsang*, to-morrow, the 30th instant, at 9.00 A.M.
 For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Japan*, on Saturday, the 31st instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Singapore.—Per *Caribbrooke*, on Saturday, the 31st instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Swatow, Amoy, & Tamsui.—Per *Formosa*, on Saturday, the 31st instant, at 5.00 P.M.
 For Nagasaki.—Per *Norden*, on Saturday, the 31st instant, at 5.00 P.M.
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CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

28th March, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Clouds.	Remarks.
Wanchow	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Yokohama	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Nagasaki	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Shanghai	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Amoy	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Hankow	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Swatow	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Shanghai	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Amoy	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Hankow	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Swatow	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	

29th March, 1888.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Clouds.	Remarks.
Wanchow	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Yokohama	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Nagasaki	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Shanghai	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Amoy	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Hankow	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Swatow	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Shanghai	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Amoy	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Hankow	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	
Swatow	SE	1	SE	30.1	78	85	1	

The barometer has risen and continues moderate for east winds. Cloudy, foggy and warm weather continues, with light variable winds.

Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

Humidity in percentage of saturation.

Direction of the wind in degrees.

Force of the wind in miles per hour.

State of the sky.

Direction of the wind in degrees.

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Direction of the wind in degrees.

Force of the wind in miles per hour.

State of the sky.

HONGKONG STEAMERS.
Continued.
 PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 TAIHOW, British steamer, 862, J. Newton, 27th March.—Bangkok 20th March, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 TEHERAN, British steamer, 1,670, F. H. Seymour, 27th March.—Yokohama 20th March, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 TERESA, British steamer, 753, Greig, 15th March.—Saigon 10th March, Rice and Paddy.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 VISAYAS, Spanish steamer, 406, J. de Ajubia, 11th March.—Manila 7th March, General.—Ban Ho.
 ZAMBESI, British steamer, 1,564, Chas. Sams, 27th March.—Bombay 7th March, and Singapore 20th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 ALDEN BESSE, American bark, 812, J. A. O'Brien, 4th Dec.—Puget Sound and Oct., and Honolulu 28th, Timber and Spars.—Melchers & Co.
 AUGUSTA, German bark, 473, Jensen, 17th March.—Amboina 6th Feb., Timber.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
 B. P. CRIANEY, American ship, 1,259, Hughes, 25th Jan.—New York 17th August, Kerosene Oil.—D. Laprak & Co.
 CENTENNIAL, American ship, 1,222, J. M. Bearse, 27th Jan.—New York 18th Sept., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.
 COLOMA, American bark, 853, C. M. Noyes, 27th Dec.—Portland (Oregon) 29th Oct., Lumber and Spars.—Melchers & Co.
 DOROTHY, German bark, 620, H. Th. Moeller, 24th Jan.—Hamburg 29th Sept., General.—Siemens & Co.
 ERLEKONG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination bulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.
 F. P. LITCHFIELD, American bark, 1,042, Young, 5th Feb.—Singapore 21st January, Timber.—Ton Long Wo & Co.
 LILLIAN, Hawaiian bark, 394, Dunnun, 22nd March.—Honolulu 1st February, Old Iron.—Kwong Cheong Lung.
 GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,497, Howell, 17th Feb.—San Francisco 21st December, Flour.—Russell & Co.
 GUSTAV OSCAR, German ship, 1,352, M. Geermann, 27th March.—Cardiff 7th Nov.—Melchers & Co.
 HATTIE E. TAPLEY, British bark, 907, J. McCannach, 23rd Feb.—Sandakan 17th Jan, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 KIRY, British bark, 803, Laud, 20th August.—Manila 10th August, Sugar and Hemp.—Captain.
 MABEL TAYLOR, British bark, 1,298, Chas. E. Denner, 28th Jan.—Penarth 17th August, Coal.—Order.

DEPARTURES.
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WHAMPOA.

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 The British steamship *Ningpo* reports that she left Shanghai on the 24th instant at 8 a.m. Had fresh breeze from east-south-east; anchored outside Bonham Island for 10 hours, with thick fog. From Bonham to Nine Pins had fresh monsoon and misty weather; anchored inside Nine Pins for 34 hours, owing to fog; arrived here this morning at 6 a.m.
 The British steamship *Formosa* reports that she left Tamsui on the 25th instant. From Tamsui to Amoy had light variable winds and occasional sky. Left Amoy on the 26th. From Amoy to Swatow had light north-east winds and hazy weather. Left Swat

2.—Assertion—They had the right to grant permission to Chinese to reside at Macao, or to turn them out whenever they behaved improperly.

Reply—The Chinese who have fixed abodes, you have no right to expel; others who wish to reside at Macao, if they are bad, you may drive away.

3.—Assertion—They had the right to confiscate property and merchandise in order to pay the debts of Chinese who had failed in fulfilling their contracts with the merchants, or kept back money belonging to Christians at Macao.

Reply—If a Chinese does not fulfil his contract, let the claimant make, according to custom, his petition to the nearest Mandarin.

4.—Assertion—They had the right to punish a Chinese criminal when he was found guilty.

Reply—We have our laws, and by them we judge; the natural order must not be inverted; as you govern your people, we watch over ours.

5.—Assertion—They had the right to have any Chinese who had killed a Christian, executed at Macao.

Reply—You know that both Christians and Chinese must be subject to the laws of the country, and that it was conceded to you to have the delinquent executed at Macao because you feared he might escape.

6.—Assertion—They had a right to go to and from Canton with a "chop" of the Procurator and Senate; also to convey goods to Canton and back, paying the duty fixed by the Emperor.

Reply—We never forbid you to go and come, but passing through different places our officers must examine our own "chop" and determine the duties to be paid. These are positive laws and cannot be dispensed with.

7.—Assertion—They had the right, by means of the Procurator, to file complaints before the Viceroy against any Mandarin who had given offence, that the wrong might be redressed, and justice done.

Reply—You have never been oppressed by any injustice, which the Mandarins have not most diligently sought to mend and make good.

From the above it will be seen that an essential characteristic of the Government of Nephelococcygia in old times was its complete resemblance to, not to say fusion with the Chinese mandarin element. A fusion not only of races but of Governments, was the ruling principle in that secluded settlement. One might ascribe the whole history of Nephelococcygia, and perhaps even find an explanation of the abnormal position it now occupies in the civilized world, in the fact of that double fusion—a Government inexperienced and notably weak in colonial administration, with the corruption and malpractices which are inherent in Mandarinate rule, and of a people, prone to adventures by sea and by land, but more or less destitute of learning and morality, though pre-eminently religious (in which sense of the word we fail to know), amalgamated by injudicious inter-marriages with a native population whose forebears had been the very pirates whom the settlers had tried to expel from the territory when they first set foot on it. Horace's lines referring to the "progenies of misanthropes" would, if inverted, well apply to them.

In tracing the foundation of Nephelococcygia, one should not lose sight of the priestly element which became soon engrained on the settlers, and which exercised considerable influence, of course during those two hundred years which are now alluding to—the formation, and in many cases, in the disfigurement of that peculiar religious mission used to accompany the Portuguese missionaries in all their wanderings and wanderings throughout the Far East; the first settlers in Nephelococcygia built churches and monasteries for them. Whatever influence they might have possessed over the primitive settlers, they surely contributed very little to check their marauding propensities, as witness Ljungstedt's assertion of the fact; nor did they by any manner of means endeavor to prevent that free and easy intermarriage of races which has been the bane of the colony. Religion, to the Nephelococcygians of those times, as of the present day—was a question of form, not of substance. Morality was then and is still sunk in formality and creed, with the inevitable result that an increase of churches and monasteries has redounded in a corresponding decrease of the moral tone in the community. Four monasteries were erected in the course of the period we are surveying: St. Paul's by the Jesuits, St. Domingo by the Dominicans, St. Francis by the Franciscans, and St. Augustus by the Augustinian monks. St. Clara was a convent for nuns of the Franciscan order, erected about the same time as the monasteries, and a few other churches rose here and there, at tokens of the people's religious feelings. Education was liberally dispensed by the monks, but together with education many a seed of dark superstition was implanted in the hearts of the people. Judged by the low standard of education now evinced by the race, one would think superstition had the ascendancy with the forefathers of the present Nephelococcygians, and that like a venomous parasite, it had killed the true tree of instruction planted on a notoriously barren soil.

We will now proceed with the leading events that mark what may be termed the modern history of Nephelococcygia. In 1834 the religious orders were abolished in conformity with orders received from Portugal, where the ascendancy into power of the Constitutional party under the leadership of D. Pedro IV., signalled itself by the wholesale abolition of the religious orders. The monks, as we have said, had in some way contributed towards the intellectual regeneration of the Nephelococcygians; but though working for centuries in the educational line, they have not left any standing monuments of their high mission. Excepting a few religious works written by the monks, not one literary or scientific production is known to have graced the country of the Nephelococcygians from its foundation down to the epoch we have under review. But, *mirabile dictu*, no sooner had the cow, the hood and the shaved heads vanished from the city, than it began to give tokens of some intellectual ability in the shape of poetry, dialogue, dictionaries, and even newspapers. Religious intolerance was evidently at its highest pressure during those dark days, the people being mere playthings in the hands of superstitious theologians and unscrupulous rulers. The reign of ignorance, however, continued undisturbed amongst the masses; it was quite in keeping with the native element with which the Nephelococcygians had so freely mixed.

In 1846 an officer of the Portuguese navy named João Ferreira do Amaral was appointed Governor of Nephelococcygia. Gifted with liberal principles and extraordinary energy and courage, this Governor attempted to shake off the incubus of mandarin rule which had pressed so heavily for generations on the internal government of the colony. He commenced operations by gradually curtailing the power of the Mandarins, and investing the Procurator with sufficient authority to deal with all the Chinese cases. He finally resorted to strong measures to abolish the Chinese Hoppo in the city, declared Nephelococcygia a free port, and took active steps to enforce his decrees. The Mandarins of the neighbourhood, in revenge, concocted and carried out a plan for removing this objectionable Governor. On the 22nd August 1849, he was treacherously murdered by Chinese near the Boundary gate, and his head was taken to Canton. The Portuguese authorities were then seriously threatened with an invasion of Chinese. The Chinese troops had taken a strong position in an old fort a little beyond the Boundary gate and

were intending to march on Nephelococcygia and make short work of its hapless inhabitants. The Portuguese authorities, under the military, some 100 men in all, to be stationed at the Gate. The Chinese having opened fire on them, an order for retreat was given, but Lieutenant Mesquita interpreting the signal as one for advance, marched with about thirty old soldiers towards the fort, and by sending a couple of natives beforehand into the redoubt, shouting to the garrison to run for their lives, the whole Chinese force, bolted en masse, and Pussaleno fort was taken.

From that date the Portuguese were allowed pacific possession and exclusive jurisdiction over Nephelococcygia, until efforts were made by the Lisbon Government to have its territorial rights over that corner of China ratified and publicly acknowledged by an international treaty. The first effort was made in 1860, but it was a decided failure, the Chinese refusing point blank to admit the Portuguese claim to absolute possession of the isthmus. Twenty-seven years afterwards new efforts were made, which though not finally successful at the time these lines are written, promise to be so before long.

Having now taken a bird's eye view of the Nephelococcygia of the past, and explained some details of its history, which are not unlike the keystones of its present stage of progress and decay, we will now proceed to the direct discussion of the various phases of modern so-called Lusitanian life in the Far East.

OCCASIONAL PAPERS ON CHINESE PHILOSOPHY.

(By CHALONER ALABASTER.)

THE LUN-YU.

CHAPTER XII.

Section I.

Yen-yuan asking Confucius what "Jen" [Christianity] was, he replied—Christianity is to conquer self and turn to do right. We're this once done the world would be brought back to Christ. The Christian life is from ourselves, but that we learn comes from Christ. Yen-yuan then saying—Please teach me, step by step, he replied—The true Christian will not look at what is wrong; he will not listen to what is wrong; he will not speak or act save in accord with what is proper.

Yen-yuan said to Hui—I am not deep, but I will try to carry out this lesson.

"I have no doubt many will say 'Jen' would be better translated 'Altruism,' but Christianity brings its meaning better home to us; let cavillers remember that although it was 400 years B.C. when the sage was speaking, the Word was in the Beginning, long before Confucius had come to be."

Section II.

Chung-king asking him what "Jen" he said—To look on all mankind as honoured guests; to treat those under you as if you were in a Lodge; to never do to others what you would not wish they should do to you, and to be free from passion, either in public or in private life. Chung-king said—I am not deep, but I will try to carry out this lesson.

Section III.

Sze-ma-nui talking about Jen, he said—The man who has it hesitates to talk about it. Sze-ma-nui then saying—Do you mean that for a man to be careful in what he says constitutes Jen? Confucius said—Seeing how difficult it is to attain to Jen, a man is naturally slow to preach it.

"You preach, or should preach from the heart. Can you preach Christ until you are sure you have him in you?"

Section IV.

Sze-ma-nui enquiring about the perfect man, he said—The Chun-tze neither feels anxiety nor fear.

Nui—Is that all?

Confucius—If there be no flaw in you, what need is there to fear or feel anxiety?

"Do your duty, and the devil can do nothing to you. Fear and anxiety do but betray a want of faith or a bad conscience."

Section V.

Sze-ma-nui complaining that everyone else had brothers, and that only he had none, Tze-hsia said—Both life and death are ordered from above. God decides our wealth or poverty; but the perfect man caring but to do his duty and steadily persisting in so doing, respecting and behaving rightly to those whom he meets in life, will find in everyone a brother. The perfect man can never feel the want of brethren.

"If we would but really love the world, the world would soon love us."

Section VI.

Tze-chang asking what was meant by "Ming" (clear-minded), he replied—The clear-minded man is quite unaffected by those stories, which soak into your mind like dye and stick to you like dust. Yes, the man who is not affected by scandal is far ahead, indeed.

"Ming," one of the characteristics of the Chun-tze, is to have a mind so pure that the truth in its perfection is thus mirrored."

Section VII.

Tze-hung enquiring about the art of Government, Confucius replied—The three things needful are: sufficiency of food, sufficiency of soldiers, and the confidence of your subjects. Tze-hung then saying—Suppose you could not have all three, which could you best dispense with? he replied—Your army. Tze-hung then asking which he would give up first, if he had to give up one of the other two, he said—Food. Death has made havoc from time to time in every land, but never did any State stand, where rulers could not win their subjects' faith.

"The history of the first French Republic strikingly illustrates the justice of Confucius' views."

Section VIII.

Ka-tze-ching saying—It is sufficient that the Chun-tze be sound at bottom; what need has he of culture? Tze-hung replied—You speak well, sir, but your tongue carries you away. Culture must go with sound principles and sound principles with culture. If you shave off the hair there is nothing to show, whether it is a tiger or a dog's skin, a leopard's or a goat's."

Section IX.

Duke Ai saying to Ye-Ju—The years are bad, my revenue does not suffice, what shall I do? Ye-Ju said—Take contentment only. The Duke replying—Why take I contentment? My revenue is insufficient, how could I do, on one tenth? Ye-Ju said—Where will you find the prince who lacks when his people have enough, or where will you find the prince who does not lack if the people want?

"If the authorities would only bear this text in mind, trade would not be so utterly crippled by excessive taxation, and the Provincial Exchequer would be in a more flourishing condition than it is."

Section X.

Tze-chang asking—How you were to perfect yourself and never feel in doubt, he said—Let your first care be to be loyal and honest, and strive to do what is right; thus you may be sure to rise to virtue. Don't spring from striving for the permanence of what you like and the destruction of all that displeases you; whereas you will find out that what pleases you at one time will be hateful at another. As the Ode says—'Wealth is not all in all, nor is the fate of all the same.' Do your duty and don't bother."

Section XI.

Duk Ching asking him what was meant by the word "Government," he said—There is Government when the Prince is Prince and when his Ministers are Ministers; when the father is father, and the sons are sons. The Duke replied—Well said; in truth, were I a Prince in name alone, and my ministers my servants only in appearance, were I but called father, and my sons but such in name, my fortune would be nothing to me even if I could secure it.

"Yet, rarely, see the family or state where the real ruler is the man who is supposed to be its head."

Section XII.

Yu would settle a dispute with half a word. He never slept until he had fulfilled his promise.

Section XIII.

If a case comes to the hearing, I am no better than another. What is needed in a magistrate is to be able to prevent his people going to law.

"Confucius did not recognize the claims of the legal profession."

Section XIV.

Tze-chang asking about the duties of a Governor, he said—Never tire of thinking what there is to do; what you do, do loyally.

Section XV.

You will keep in the narrow path if you trust to what is written and take the rule of Right for guide.

"Read your Bible, and do what your conscience tells you."

Section XVI.

The Chun-tze confines men in what is right, the common follow in what is wrong.

"The one follows his conscience; the other his interest."

Section XVII.

Ché-ang enquiring about Government, he replied—A Governor should look to his own conduct. If the master acts aright, none will venture to act otherwise.

"For men are sheep, and follow the bell-wether."

Section XVIII.

Ché-ang complaining of the prevalence of robbery, Confucius quoted the lines—

"If the ruler set us a sure example, Though gold, they would not steal."

"The Nihilists hold the same doctrine. There would be no thieves if there were no property."

Section XIX.

Ché-ang asking his opinion on the policy of restoring order by killing all who did wrong, Confucius said—What needs to kill at all? If you set store on what is good, the people will become so. The ruler is the wind; the people are as the grass; as the wind blows, so the grass bends.

"Confucius thought it better to set the fashion of propriety than to try to attain it by coercion."

Section XX.

Tze-chang asking—What a man should do to reach the heights of Jen? Confucius said—What do you mean by reaching the heights of Jen? Tze-chang replying—To be beloved by all, public—to be listened to at home, that said Confucius, is being listened to merely, not reaching his heart. The man who really influences the State and his relations is he who solidly and straightforwardly loves righteousness, thinks over what men say, considers what they do, and fears to hold men cheaply. As to the man who is listened to, anyone who assumes the semblance of virtue will be listened to both at home and abroad so long as he has sufficient assurance, though his conduct be quite contrary to his teaching.

"The devil can discourse most excellent morality; but he will not make men better by so doing."

Section XXI.

Fan-chih one day wandering with him among the groves said—Might I ask you how a man is to exalt his virtue; get rid of cherished faults, and be able to determine what to do in doubtful cases? Confucius replied—You ask well. Let your first care be what you have in hand, not what comes of it; that is the way to make your virtue eminent. Attack your own sins, not those of other people; that is the way to rid yourself of bad habits. Take care not to risk yourself for those near to you by giving way to temper; this is the true course in difficulties.

"Attend to your work, mind your own business, and take things coolly."

Section XXII.

Fan-chih asking him what was meant by "Jen," he said—To love mankind; and on his asking what was meant by knowledge, he said—To know men.

Fan-chih, not following him, he went on—By putting the upright forward and putting the perverse aside, you will make the perverse upright. Fan-chih going away met Tze-hsia, and said to him—I was asking the Master what was meant by knowledge, and he said—By putting the upright forward and putting the perverse aside, you will make the crooked straight. What did he mean?

Tze-hsia replied—A rich saying, indeed! When Shên ruled the Empire he held Kuo-yao for promotion, and all who had not the true interests of the people at heart left the country (in disgust). Tang did the same, with the same result, when he promoted Tsin.

"Politicians would soon disappear if parties selected their leaders for their honesty only."

Section XXIII.

Tze-kung asking about friendship, he said—Loyally tell your friend his faults, and try to lead him in the right way. If he will not be led, leave him; don't bring yourself to shame. You may sacrifice your life, but not your honour, in the cause of friendship.

Section XXIV.

Tse-ang remarked that Confucius won his friends by his scholarship, and then perfected himself by their aid.

"We cannot stand alone."

THE ITALIAN-ABYSSINIAN WAR.

WHAT IT IS ABOUT.

It is not, says a writer in the *Times*, by any means a trifling undertaking upon which the Italians are embarked, and that they are fully aware of this, is proved by the solid and deliberate manner in which they are going about the business. Their quarrel with the Abyssinians is, in fact, of a rather peculiar kind. They want territory which Abyssinia has never possessed, except temporarily; and the Abyssinians want nothing but a right of transit through that territory, which might have been thought profitable for the Italians to grant. But, by a series of unfortunate misunderstandings and consequent mutual provocations, a dispute, which might have been amicably settled has been embittered, until each nation thinks its honor involved in injuring the other. Abyssinia is a country about the size of the United Kingdom, and occupying an elevated plateau, which rises out of the plains of the Soudan. Between its confines and the Red Sea intervenes a strip of desert which seems from immemorial time to have been held by races differing from those occupying the mountains. Isolation was probably not less an evil by the Abyssinians until some colonies of modern civilization were heard among their hills. Now, however, they are anxious to reach the sea, and to establish commercial relations with foreign countries. Massowah is practically the only port through which their commerce could pass. Apparently the Italians have no objection to granting their neighbours, what they want is a port and colony at Massowah,

and, if they can get these things and make them quite secure, the incidental punishment to the pride of the Abyssinian King will be as great as any reasonable people need desire to inflict. They are not, as we understand their policy, going to lock up an army among the Abyssinian mountains, especially at a moment when great events may require undivided strength at home. Thanks to the assumption, rather hastily made by their enemies, that they did intend some suicidal blunder of this sort, they have been left almost unmolested to carry out the work they really had in view—namely, to make the territory they hold round Massowah practically impenetrable. If the Abyssinians would only imitate their caution, there might be an end to this war, and some hope of a subsequent good understanding. As the Italians are not likely to climb 7,000 feet, to be taken at a disadvantage by the Abyssinians, it is a pity that the Abyssinians should descend the same distance, throwing away all their advantages, merely to attack Italian fortifications on the sea-shore. Each party is pretty secure so long as it remains on the defensive and awaits attack, but each becomes very vulnerable as soon as it assumes the offensive. They are not even in contact unless they go out to seek one another and there is no reason why they should not let one another alone. That peaceful consummation, however, can hardly be hoped for, except as the sequel of a good deal of fighting. Evil counselors are busy among the Abyssinians, and it will take some experience of the power of disciplined troops, operating from a secure base, to convince them that their great numerical superiority does but little good. It is not for the interests either of England or of Italy that the organization of Abyssinia, such as it is, should be broken up; hence we may hope that King John will not push a useless struggle to the point of undermining his own authority. As far as Italy is concerned, we can only wish her well out of a troublesome business, and hope that in the meantime she will be very careful to avoid anything involving the attempt to subjugate Abyssinia. She has too important a part to play in Europe to fritter away her strength in Africa.

Section XXV.

Ché-ang asking his opinion on the policy of restoring order by killing all who did wrong, Confucius said—What needs to kill at all? If you set store on what is good, the people will become so. The ruler is the wind; the people are as the grass; as the wind blows, so the grass bends.

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To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

SATURDAY,

the 31st March, 1888.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH LILY

MINSTRELS

WILL GIVE THEIR

FOURTH PERFORMANCE OF THE

SEASON.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency Major-General CAMERON, C.B., Commanding Troops in China and Straits Settlements, and COL. ANDERSON and OFFICERS, 58th Regiment.

WHEN A BLACK AND WHITE ENTERTAINMENT WILL BE GIVEN.

PART I.

Will consist of the Old American Style of days gone by, when the LILYS will form their Merry Circle.

INTERVAL.

After which will follow a Grand Selection of Varieties, viz:—

Duets, Comic and Sentimental Song, Sea Song, Ballads, Variety Step Dancing, &c.

The whole to conclude with a New Comic Finale, by the Company, entitled, "The Christening of the little Nigs."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Dress Circle \$2.00

Stalls 1.00

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform to Stalls, Half-price.

Doors open at 8.30, to commence at 9 P.M. Chairs may be ordered for 11.20 P.M.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LIMITED, where a plan of the House can be seen.

The Regimental Band will be in attendance.

Lieut. E. O. SMITH, Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1888. [351]

Advertisements.

EOTHEN MARK L O D G E

OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above

LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, THIS EVENING, the 29th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 29th March, 1888. [326]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

The Company's Steamship

"TAICHIOW."

Captain J. Newton, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 1st April, at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

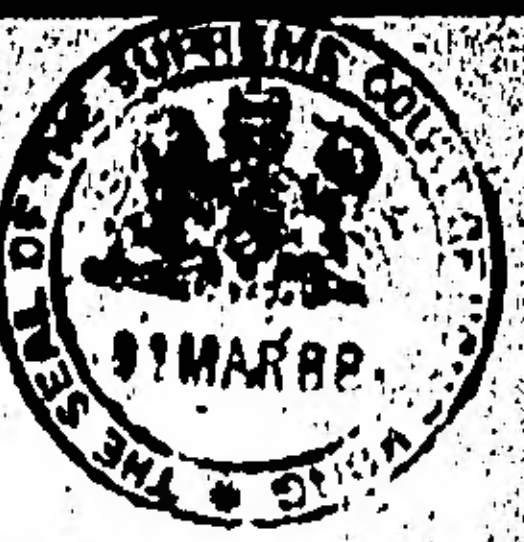
Hongkong, 29th March, 1888. [352]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

The Company's Steamship

The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 1891.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.
Registered Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, LONDON.
BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Issues Letters of CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager, HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 3,900,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—HON. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
G. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.
W. O. BRODIE, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq.
Hon. A. P. McEwen, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
L. P. ROSENBERG, Esq.
A. E. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER—SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1888.

RULES

OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$50 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOK, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1887.

NOTICE

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersecretary is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1887.

Consignees.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "NINGCHOW," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 2nd April, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 2nd April, will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M., TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1888. [344]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 1st April, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 30th instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1888. [340]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

STEAMSHIP "GLAMORGANSHIRE," FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 1st proximo, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st proximo, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1888. [323]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "BELGIC," The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1888. [2]

Insurance.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND \$24,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LKF SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [877]

NOTICE

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1887. [150]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. M. GROTE has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

CHATER & VERNON.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [15]

Intimations.

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR:
EXPORT BIER BRAUEREI, DREWS & Co.,
Garden, near Kiel.
IMPERIAL BEER, Quarts and Pints.
KIELER EXPORT LAGER BEER.
FRIEDRICH KROTE'S COBLENZ,
Celebrated Champagne, Rhine and Moselle Wines, Excelsior Champagne, Carte d'Or, Carte Blanche, Moselle Mousseux, Laubenheimer, Geisenheimer, Rauenhalder, Josephshofer, Berncapler Doctor, &c.
Now on view, for the first time imported to this Colony:
SPLendid PIANOS.
With Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instruments.

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,
Queen's Road, 14.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1888. [27]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

FAIRY LAMPS. FAIRY LAMP CANDLES. FLOWER BASKETS & VASES. NEW TABLE DECORATIONS. NEW GLASSWARE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s Special Table Sets of best thin quality Plain Glass. Consisting of:
1 doz. Liqueurs. 1 doz. Soda Tumblers.
1 " Sherry. 1 " Champagne do.
1 " Ports. 1 " Finger Glasses.
1 " Claret. 2 only Quart Decanters.
1 " Claret.
Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Breakfast Sets, Toilet Sets, Toilet Table Sets, and Crockery of all kinds.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1888. [29]

W. B. R. E. W. E. R

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

DEMON TENNIS BATS. Tennis Balls. Renshaw Tennis Bats. Ladies' Tennis shoes. Presses for Single Racquets. Footballs, "Association" and "Rugby." Handsome Plush Frames on Easels. Fine Stock of Albums for Cabinets only, and assorted sizes. Ladies' Handbags. New Photos of Fashionable Beauties. Palette Shape Mirrors for Table. Dictionary of Engineering Terms.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1888. [100]

EX "GLENCOE" AND FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "YANGTSE."

ROSE & CO.

ARE now showing a nice assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WARM CLOTHING in JACKETS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, GAITERS, HOODS, and HATS in Wool. GENTLEMEN'S CASHMERE, ANGOLA, MERINO and SILK UNDERSHIRTS. MERINO and CASHMERE SOCKS. GENTS' WHITE LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS. LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TENNIS SHOES. CHILDREN'S STRAP SHOES. EIDER DOWN QUILTS and CUSHIONS. ST. JAMES' RUGS and AUSTRIAN BLANKETS.

Also, BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS. SILK and WOOL TAPESTRIES in New Designs. GLADSTONE and BRIEF BAGS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1888. [40]

ROSE & CO.

37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

WORKS OF UTILITY AND REFERENCE.
Winton's Manual of Marine Engineering.
Winton's Modern Steam Practice and Engineering.
Descartes' Natural Philosophy.
Gannet's Physics. Men of the Time—latest edition.
Men of the Time, companion volume to Men of the Time—containing biographies of distinguished men who have died during the Victorian Era.
Culley's Hand Book of Practical Telegraphy.
Cassell's Manual of Surgery.
Lecky's Wrinkles in Practical Navigation.
Gordon's Electricity and Magnetism.
Bryant and Stratton's Interest Tables, from one dollar to one hundred thousand dollars, and from one day to 4 years, at 7.5 and 1 per cent.
Lee's Law of Shipping and Insurance.
Beard and Rockwell's Medical and Surgical Electricity.
Thomson's Gardener's Assistant.
Beeton's Book of Garden Management.
Lowndes's Law of General Average, 1888 Edition.
Johnston's General Gazetteer.
Toddhunter & Pearson's History of the Elasticity and Strength of Materials.
Phillips & Baermann's Elements of Metallurgy.
The A. I. Telegraph Code; an enlargement of the A. B. C. Code.
Hopkins's Average and Arbitration.
Arnold's Law of Marine Insurance.

Haswell's Pocket Book.
Greener's Family Physician.
Greener's The Gun and its development, with notes on Shooting.
Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes.
Bartlett's Familiar Quotations.
Cassell's English Synonyms.
Roget's Thesaurus of Words.
Hutchinson's Practice of Banking.
Turner's Guide to Commercial Knowledge, containing an explanation of Terms and Practices in daily use in the Office, Bank, Warehouse, &c., 75 Cents.
Practical and Inductive Book-keeping, adapted to the use of Schools and for self-tuition, with special reference to the Methods obtaining in China, by J. L. Hart-Miller.
The Portfolio Volume for 1887.
Fount on the Horse. Stonehenge, on the Dog.
Every Man his own Lawyer.
Every Body's Lawyer.
The Thief Book.
Thomson's Dictionary of Domestic Medicine.
Du Momey's Electricity as a Motive Power.
Tower's Useful Things to know about Steam Boilers.
Kemp's Hand Book of Electrical Testing.
Griffin's Chemical Testing of Wines and Spirits.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

Over Coatings, Light & Heavy. Ulster Tweeds. Fine Black Diagonal & Cork-screw for Dress Suits. Black, Blue and Brown. Fancy and Diagonal Coatings. Tailors' Check. Tweed-Suitings. Trouserings in great variety of Stripes, Checks and Plain. Cricketers' Flannel. Stripes. Checks and Plain. White and Fancy Vestings. French Printed Shirts. Unshrinkable Flannel. Ready-Made Ulsters in Stock. Solid Leather Portmanteaus.

Overland Trunks, Gladstone Bags, and a variety of Traveling Cases, all sizes. Winter, Medium and Summer Under Vests and Pants. Silk Half-Hose, Black, Navy, and Colors. Lamb's Wool Merino and Lisle Thread Half-Hose. Lacing & Elastic-side Walking Boots and Shoes. Shooting Boots, Rubber Boots. Patent Leather Boots & Shoes. Dancing Pumps, all sizes. Large Stock of Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888. [91]

ROBT. LANG & CO.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF ITALIAN WORKS OF ART IN MARBLE, ALABASTER, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 31st March, 1888, at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street, at 2 P.M., WITHOUT RESERVE,

The REMAINING PORTION of a fine collection of ITALIAN WORKS OF ART in MARBLE, ALABASTER, &c., comprising FLORENTINE, ROMAN, ETRUSCAN, and OTHER VASES, FRUIT-STANDS, STATUETTES, GROUPS, ANIMALS, PAPER-WEIGHTS, FRUITS, and SOLID MARBLE TABLES, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued previous to the sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary. G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1888. [349]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "JAPAN," Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1888. [339]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship "TSINAN," Allison, Commander, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 31st April, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1888. [341]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "CLAYMORE," Craig, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 11th proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1888. [212]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship "TITAN," C. H. Allyn, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1888. [278]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship "GREAT ADMIRAL," J. F. Rowell, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1888. [220]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship "ABYSSINIA," 3,651 Tons Register, Lee, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 12th April, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S. S. "BATAVIA" in May.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$160.00. To San Francisco 175.00. To all Common Ports in Canada 200.00. and the United States 300.00. To Liverpool 305.00.

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 11th April. All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1888. [350]

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "BELGIC," will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, at THREE P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco and return 320.00. available for 6 months 350.00. To Liverpool 325.00. To London 330.00.

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1888. [2]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CITY OF PEKING," will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco 320.00. To San Francisco and return 350.00. available for 6 months 350.00. To Liverpool 325.00. To London 330.00.

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1888. [1]

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1888, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain C. Pöhl, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcel Packages until 3 P.M. on the 15th of April, 1888. (Parcel Packages are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the ANKERS Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The